Hon Secretary of State.


# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1825. [NO. 272.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisem[illegible]rted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.


*Duke BERNHARD of SAXE WEIMAR.*

We perceive from the Almanack of Gotha for 1824, that this distinguished stranger is the son of his Royal Highness *Charles Augustus*, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. The Duke Bernard now in Boston, is about 33 years of age, and was married in 1816 to the Princess *Ida*, sister of the present reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen. We understand that in early life he entered the Saxon Army, was present at the battle of Wagram, and had the honor, for his gallantry on that occasion, to receive the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor, at the age of 17. In the eventful battle of Waterloo, as in the affairs that preceded it, on the 15th, 16th and 17th, of June, he bore a part, as commander of a portion of the troops of the Duke of Nassau. In the year 1819, we believe he entered into the service of the King of the Netherlands, with the rank of Major General, and as Military Governor of Eastern Flanders, in which post he still remains. We understand that he has made his present visit to this country, with permission of the King of the Netherlands and with the honorable purpose of informing himself, by personal observation, of the institutions, resources, and character of our country. This prince has been represented to us as a person of highly liberal principles, and unaffected manners. The noble example set by his father, in being the first German Prince to give a Free Constitution to his subjects, will prepossess the people of America in favor of the son. We feel confident that during his residence in this country he will receive every proper mark of the respect due to his connexion with an enlightened sovereign, and to his own character and merits. *Boston Daily Adv.*

*THE TRUE SUBLIME.*

A correspondent informs us that a preacher, some time since, in Delaware, made use of the following very *sublime* figure, no doubt to the great edification of his hearers:—"It is as impossible for an unregenerate soul to enter into the kingdom of Heaven and be saved, as it would be for the best horsemen amongst you, to ride down from the clouds upon a thunderbolt, through the branches of a crab-apple tree without getting scratched."

*BARBER'S POLE.*

It was an old superstition that Rome was once delivered from the plague by the god Esculapius, who, it was supposed, came there in the form of a serpent, and hid himself among the trees in an island of the Tiber. Ever after that, Esculapius was represented with a staff around which a serpent was wreathed; and his other hand rested on the head of a serpent. They were particularly sacred to him, not only as ancient physicians used them in their prescriptions, but because they were considered as emblems of that prudence and foresight, which are so necessary in the profession of medicine. In former times, surgeons were likewise barbers; and when a man displays a staff with a twisted snake at his door, it was a token that he cured diseases, as well as shaved beards. Barbers are no longer physicians, but the old sign of Esculapius is still continued.

When Dr. Johnson courted Miss Potter whom he afterwards married, he told her "that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that an uncle of his had been hanged." The Lady by way of reducing herself to an equality with him, replied, "that she had no more money than himself, and that though none of her relations had been hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging.

Gen. La Fayette does not, it is represented, go to France for a permanent residence; but intends, at the lapse of a short period, to return to the United States.

*SPRAGUE'S ORATION.*

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Our readers will ask no apology for occupying so large a part of our columns with extracts from Mr. Sprague's beautiful oration. The whole will richly repay their attentive perusal.

"Why, on *this day*, lingers along these sacred walls, the spirit-kindling anthem? Why, on *this day*, waits the herald of God at the altar, to utter forth his holy prayer? Why, on *this day*, congregate here the wise, and the beautiful of the land? Fathers! Friends! it is the SABBATH DAY OF FREEDOM! The race of the ransomed, with grateful hearts and exulting voices, have again come up, in the sunlight of peace, to the Jubilee of their Independence!

"The story of our country's sufferings, our country's triumphs, tho' often and eloquently told, is still a story that cannot tire, and must not be forgotten. You will listen to its recital, however unadorned; and I shall not fear, therefore, even from the place where your chosen ones have so long stood, to delight and enlighten, I shall not fear to address you. Though I tell you no new thing, I speak of that which can never fall coldly on your ears. You will listen, for you are the sons and daughters of the heroic men who lighted the beacon of "rebellion," and unfurled by its blaze, the triumphant banner of liberty; your own blood will speak for me. A feeble few of that intrepid band are now among you, yet spared by the grave for your veneration; they will speak for me. Their sinking forms, their bleached locks, their honorable scars;—these will, indeed, speak for me. Undaunted men! how must their dim eyes brighten, and their old hearts grow young with rapture, as they look round on the happiness of their own creation. Long may they remain, our glad and grateful gaze, to teach us all, that we may treasure all, of the hour of doubt and danger; and when their God shall summon them to a glorious rest, may they bear to their departed comrades the confirmation of their country's renown, and their children's felicity."

* * * * *

"Roll back the tide of time; how powerfully to us applies the promise: "I will give thee the heathen for an inheritance." Not many generations ago, where you now sit, circled with all that exalts and embelishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his holes unscared. Here lived and loved another race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your heads, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you, the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate. Here the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and helpless, the council fire glared on the wise and daring. Now they dipped their noble limbs into your sedgy lakes, and now they paddled the light canoe along your rocky shores. Here they tarried; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death-song, all were here, and when the tiger strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace. Here, too, they worshipped; and from many a dark bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. He had not written his laws for them on tables of stone, but he had traced them on the tables of their hearts. The poor child of nature knew not the God of revelation but the God of the universe he acknowledged in every thing around. He beheld him in the star that sunk in beauty behind his lonely dwelling, in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his mid-day throne; in the flower that snapped in the morning breeze, in the lofty pine, that defied a thousand whirlwinds; in the timid warbler, that never left its native grove, in the fearless eagle, whose untired pinions was wet in clouds; in the worm that crawled at his foot, and in his own matchless form, glowing with a spark of that light, to whose mysterious source he bent, in humble though blind adoration.

And all this has passed away. Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark, bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for you, the latter sprang up in the path of the simple native. Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent, and blotted forever from its face a whole, peculiar people. Art has usurped the powers of nature, and the anointed children of education have been too powerful, for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there a stricken few remain, but how unlike their bold, untamed, untameable progenitors! *The Indian*, of falcon glance, and lion bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale, is gone! and his degraded offspring crawl upon the soil where he walked in majesty, to remind *us* how miserable is man, when the foot of the conqueror is on his neck.

As a race, they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken, their springs have dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war-cry is fast dying to the untrodden west. Slowly and sadly, they climb the distant mountain, and read their doom in the setting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last wave, which will settle over them for ever. Ages hence, the inquisitive white man will ponder on the structure of their disturbed remains, and wonder to what manner of persons they belonged. They will live only in the songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people.

To the PIOUS, who in this desert region built a city of refuge, little less than to the BRAVE, who round that city reared an impregnable wall of safety, we owe the blessings of this day. To enjoy, and to perpetuate religious freedom, the sacred herald of civil liberty, they deserted their native land, where the foul spirit of persecution was up in its fury, and where mercy had long wept at the enormities perpetrated in the abused names of Jehovah and Jesus. "Resist unto blood!" blind zealots had found in the bible, and lamentably indeed, did they fulfil the command. With "Thus saith the Lord," the engines of cruelty were set in motion, and many a martyr spirit, like the ascending prophet from Jordan's bank, escaped in fire to heaven.

It was in this night of time, when the incubus of bigotry sat heavy on the human soul:

When crown and crosier ruled a coward world,
And mental darkness o'er the nations curled—
When, wrapt in sleep, earth's torpid children lay,
Hugged their vile chains, and dream'd their age away;
'Twas then, by faith impelled, by freedom fired,
By hope supported, and by God inspired—
'Twas then the pilgrims left their father's graves,
To seek a HOME beyond the waste of waves;
And where it rose, all rough and wintry, *Here*
They swelled devotion's song, and dropped devotion's tear.

Can we sufficiently admire the firmness of this little brotherhood, thus self-banished from their country? Unkind and cruel, it was true, but still *their country?* There they were born, and there, where the lamp of life was lighted, they had hoped it would go out. There a father's hand had led them, a mother's smile had warned them. There were the haunts of their boyish days, their kinsfolk, their friends, recollections, their all. Yet all was left; even while their heartstrings bled at the parting, all was left; and a stormy sea, a savage waste, and a fearful destiny, were encountered—"for HEAVEN, and for YOU."

* * * * *

"Fear not party zeal—it is the salt of your existence. There are no parties under a despotism. There, no man lingers round a ballot-box; no man drinks the poison of a *licentious* press; no man plots *treason* at a debating society; no man distracts his head about the science of government. All there is a calm, unruffled sea;—even a *dead sea* of black and bitter waters. But we move upon a living stream, for ever pure, for ever rolling. Its mighty tide sometimes flows higher and rushes faster than 'tis wont, and as it bounds, and foams, and dashes along in sparkling violence, it now and then throws up its fleecy cloud; but this rises only to disappear, and as it fades away before the sunbeams of intelligence and patriotism, you behold upon its bosom the rain-bow signal of returning peace, arching up to declare there is no danger.

And now, it is no vain speech, to say, the eyes of the world have been long upon us. For nearly fifty years we have run the glorious race of empire. Friends have gazed in fear, and foes in scorn; but fear is lost in joy, and scorn is turning to wonder. The *great experiment* has succeeded. Mankind behold the spectacle of a land, whose crown is wisdom, whose mitre is purity, whose heraldry is talent; a land where public sentiment is supreme, and where every man may erect the pyramid of his own fair fame. They behold, they believe, and they will imitate. The day is coming when thrones can no longer be supported by parchment rolls. It is not a leaf of writing, signed and sealed by *three* frail, mortal men, that can for ever keep down suffering millions; these will rise! they will point to *another scroll;* to that, of whose bold signers *our* THREE* remain; *our* THREE, whose 'alliance' was indeed a 'holy' one, for it met the approving smile of a Holy God!

From the shores to the mountains, from the region of frost to the valleys of eternal spring, myriads of bold and understanding men are uniting to strengthen a government of their own choice, and perpetuate the institutions of their own creation.

Man looked in scorn, but Heaven beheld and blessed
Its branchy glories, spreading o'er the West,
No summer gaude, the wonder of a day,
Born but to bloom, and then to fade away,
A giant oak, it lifts its lofty form,
Greens in the sun, and strengthens in the storm.
Long in its shade shall children's children come,
And welcome earth's poor wanderers to a home.
Long shall it live, and every blast defy,
Till time's last whirlwind sweeps the vaulted sky.

* John Adams, Charles Carroll, Thomas Jefferson—the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN.

At the dinner of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues at BUCKANAN'S spring, Capt. Wm. Finney gave the following:

"Old Bachelors: May the D***l get such as ladies don't take."

Now without any disposition to disparage that highly meritorious and (in our opinion) much to be envied class of gentlemen, we must inform Capt. Finney that the great *Autocrat* is not to be put off with women's leavings. If we have formed a correct estimate of the delicacy of his appetite, he will have his "*pick and choice*," of beaux, husbands and dandies, and will not suffer himself to be fed with such crusty old garbage as "ladies won't take." With all due deference to Capt. Finney, *we* cannot help thinking (considering the present depressed state of matrimonial commerce, the great glut of women in the market, and scarcity of wife dealing fellows) that such a bachelor as a woman would *not* take, the D***l would be ashamed to receive.

*MANUFACTURE OF SILK.*

A communication laid before the Philadelphia Society for internal improvement, states that a boy in Southwark was engaged in the cultivation, if we may use the expression, of silk worms. A Frenchman about a year ago made him a present of nineteen worms; he was then 12 years of age. They are now increased to two thousand and four hundred, and have already commenced spinning—each of these reptiles spins from three to five hundred yards of pure silk, besides the tow, and it takes about six hours to wind off the labors of twenty five of these industrious mechanics. The boy is the child of poor but respectable parents, and devotes all the hours which he can spare from his school to superintending the labors of the silk worms.

*BOLIVAR.*

A gentleman in Hartford, (Con.) is now engaged in writing a work, to be entitled "Memoirs of Simon Bolivar, Liberator of the Independent Republics of South America—with a succinct History of the events in which he was principal actor." *Philadelphia Gazette.*

The "La Fayette Hotel," in Fayetteville, in this state, has been rented for a term of years, by Mr. Tracy, late of the Mansion-House Hotel, Philadelphia.


*PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON*

**Vial and Bottle Factories**

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons, Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

*T. W. DYOTT*, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 1, 1-24.

**Glass Ware.**

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 3000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 3000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
*Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.*

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

*Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.*

*March 1, 1825.* 60tf

**Wanted to Hire,**

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

*May 9, 1825.* 57

**New Leather and *Good* Shoes!**

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

**Boots and Shoes,**

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me: and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

*Salisbury, May 2, 1825.* pdtSept10


**State of North-Carolina,**

*CABARRUS COUNTY.*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, dec'd.: Petition for re-probate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 3m*82

Witness, *DANL. COLEMAN*, c. c. c.

**State of North-Carolina,**

*IREDELL COUNTY.*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Wesley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Mondays in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3m*72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*NATIONAL CURRENCY.*

Mr. Editor: You will probably do an acceptable service, by re-publishing the following judicious remarks "on the currency," which appeared in the National Journal of the 30th ultimo.

HAMILTON.

*August 13th*, 1825.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

*ON THE CURRENCY.*

In the vicissitudes of the affairs of the United States there has been no subject more embarrassing than that of the Currency. It must be admitted that, as matters now stand, there is a defect in this particular, which tends to repel enterprise and cramp industry. Many of the local banks in the different States check one another so powerfully, that they are of little benefit to the community. Some are afraid to loan money, lest their notes should be collected by other banks, and be suddenly returned upon them with a demand for payment in specie. Loans are, therefore, made with great caution, and the active exertions of a very large portion of useful citizens are repressed for want of moderate capitals. In several instances, the public revenue itself suffers from the variety of notes in circulation, and the discount to which, on payments in several parts of the country, they are subjected. This might be easily remedied, by the common consent of the people. At present, the States, in relation to the ordinary currency, are in the situation of foreign nations to each other. It is in vain that the Constitution prohibits every State from making any thing but gold and silver coin a legal tender. For all practical purposes, this part of the federal constitution has entirely failed. The State banks, chartered almost without limit as to number, put their paper afloat, and those who refuse to take it can get nothing else. The intention of making nothing but gold and silver coin a legal tender, was, most unquestionably, to provide a general circulating medium which should not be liable to depreciation in any part of the United States; and such a medium would afford a fixed standard of value, giving great facility in commercial and other transactions; and it would insure a more ready collection of debts, and prevent the losses to which all parties are exposed in receiving the bank note currencies of the different States. *How is this fixed standard of value to be effected?* Let us endeavour to ascertain whether there is not a remedy for the prevailing evil.

The currency is exactly in that condition in which the states themselves were, previously to the adoption of the present Constitution. It wants a general regulating power. This power, it is presumed, may be found in a National Bank, upon a scale commensurate with the Union, and with branches in substitution for the several State banks. There would then be but one kind of circulating medium. The notes would be all alike, and would be receivable, at the amount of their expressed value, every where, without deduction or premium. The people would become familiar with the shape, print, and devices, of the notes, and the opportunity for counterfeiting and forging them would be diminished—the chances of detection being, by identity of form and appearance, vastly diminished.

To obviate the difficulties which would oppose themselves, all the capitals of the sound State banks might be subscribed to this National bank, which might be engrafted on the existing bank of the United States, by increasing its stock; and, to prevent a monopoly in the hands of a few persons, each State might be allowed to select a certain number of directors, to be changed for others every year. All other State banks to be abolished; and, in future, to be prohibited; and a new branch or branches to be instituted in a State when requested by a majority of two-thirds of the State Legislature and the assent of Congress by a simple majority.

As the credit of every bank is really bottomed more upon public opinion than actual specie payments, it is manifest that less specie would be required for a banking system of this sort than any other. There could be no possibility of its failure. The branches would support one another; and as, in this case, there would be little or no occasion for specie, unless for exportation in the course of trade, the notes would not be susceptible of a rise or fall in value, from the occasional extraordinary demand for the precious metals.

The advantages of this plan would be manifold. Loans might be made with great liberality. The talents and industry of individuals of good character, which are now measurably lost to society, would be brought into operation; and the moneyed aristocracy and stock-jobbing which are daily growing up, under our present anomalous pecuniary establishments, would be repressed; more lands might be brought into cultivation; internal improvements might obtain more extensive and prompt aid; and manufactures be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. The Government itself would feel the beneficial consequences of the system, in the receipt and expenditure of public moneys; and the Union would be converted into a beehive, where every honest man, disposed to labour, could not fail of meeting with employment.

*VIRGINIA CONVENTION.*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

Mr. Lewis of Campbell, from the Committee appointed to inquire and report, what measures in their opinion it is proper and expedient for the meeting to adopt, for the attainment of the object for which it is assembled, reported, in part, as follows—and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

REPORT.

*Resolved*, as the opinion of this Assembly, That the present defects of the Constitution of this Commonwealth should be supplied by a Convention empowered to frame and to submit to the judgment of the people, such amendments thereof as to the Convention may seem just and expedient: All, or any of which amendments, if approved by a majority of the people, shall become a part of the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That while this assembly does not presume to prescribe the objects to which the attention of such a Convention should be directed, it is of opinion,

First, That the members of the House of Delegates should be reduced and limited in number; and, at stated periods as the growth or declension of the population of the Commonwealth may require, apportioned among the several counties and corporations entitled to representation, as equally as may be found practicable, with reference to the number of their respective free white inhabitants.

Secondly, That the Council of State should be abolished, and the Executive Department otherwise reformed, so as to increase its efficiency and its responsibility.

Thirdly, That the right of suffrage should be extended to all free, white male citizens above 21 years of age, whether freeholders or not, who are capable of *furnishing sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community*, in such manner as to guard against the introduction of universal suffrage.

Fourthly, That some safe and practical provisions should be made for such further amendments of the Constitution, as experience may hereafter demonstrate to be just and necessary.

*And be it further Resolved*, That although this Assembly cannot be required to disclaim an intention which it does not avow, yet it does not hesitate to declare its disapprobation of any change of the Constitution which shall have a tendency to impair the Independence of the Judiciary.

For the attainment of the object of the preceding resolutions, Be it resolved, That a respectful Memorial be presented by this Assembly to the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, requesting that provisions be made by law for taking the sense of the people at the next Spring Elections, on the question, Whether there shall be a Convention, or not? And that a Memorial to the Legislature, praying the enactment of a law for ascertaining the sense of the People of this Commonwealth on the propriety of calling a Convention for the amendment of our State Constitution, be prepared and circulated throughout this Commonwealth, for obtaining the signatures of the Citizens thereto.

*And be it further Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed to superintend the publication and distribution of the said Memorial, with authority to communicate from time to time with the several corresponding Convention Committees which have been, or may be appointed, by the respective Counties and Corporations of the Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Scott, of Richmond, the said report was referred to a Committee of the whole Convention, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Spottsylvania, it was ordered that the Secretary cause 120 copies of the aforesaid Report to be printed for the use of the Convention.

And the Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

The order of the day was taken up in committee of the whole; Mr. Thompson, of Fairfax, in the chair.

Several amendments were proposed to the 1st and 3d propositions of the 2d resolution, and also to the 3d resolution; on which there was, respectively, considerable discussion.

Mr. Sheffey made an able speech in favor of the present freehold restriction on the elective privilege.

The whole report was adopted, however, with a few unimportant amendments.

The committee then rose—reported, and the house adjourned.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, during the debate on the extension of the right of suffrage, yesterday, which a friend to that measure requested us to notice. It was, "that the privilege be extended to all who lease property."

It is due, however, to Mr. Scott, to state, that although he made the suggestion, he expressly said he would not advocate it.

Our correspondent writes, that on Wednesday an effort was made to procure the adoption of an address to rouse the people; which was thought to be unwise, and on Mr. R. G. Scott's motion it was rejected, and a Memorial from the people to the Legislature adopted in its stead.

Colonel T. R. Joynes of Accomac, proposed an amendment to the first member of the first resolution, and which relates to the inequality of representation; so as to guarantee to each county according to their territorial limits, one representative at least. This amendment produced a very animated discussion, in which Messrs. T. R. Joynes, Bailey, Mercer, Cook, Mennis, Gibson, Hunter, and others participated. It was rejected in the Committee of the whole by a considerable majority.

Friday the 29th, the resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Joynes renewed his motion, upon which Mr. Scott of Richmond city, offered a substitute for the resolution in relation to the reduction of the number of the House of Delegates and the apportionment of representation; which substitute, simply declares, "That the existing inequality of representation in the House of Delegates, is of itself a sufficient grievance, to justify the call of a Convention." This substitute was adopted by the meeting by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Joynes did not press further his amendment—this member of the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Scott of Richmond City, then moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare the petition to the Legislature to be signed by the people, and the memorial from the meeting to the Legislature—and a committee was appointed. On Saturday Mr. R. G. Scott, from the Committee, reported the petition to be circulated for signatues among the people, and the memorial to be presented from the meeting to the Legislature—The former was unanimously adopted—the latter by a negative vote of only 3 or 4. The petition from the people is, we understand, short; and simply states the fact, that many respectable citizens are dissatisfied with the present Constitution, and desire its amendment; that these citizens, if they do not constitute a majority, are yet a large minority, and that it is due to them, as well as the principles on which our Government is founded, to ascertain whether a majority are dissatisfied or not with the constitution; and concludes with a prayer for the enactment of a law to ascertain the sense of the people on this interesting question.

Mr. Stevenson from the committee on the subject of the expense of the meeting, reported on Friday, that each member should contribute his equal proportion. The citizens of Staunton liberally offered to defray all the expenses, which, with an expression of gratitude by the Convention, was declined.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, a vote of thanks for the ability and impartiality with which General McCoy presided, was unanimously adopted.

General harmony and good feeling is said to have prevailed among the members of the meeting, who separated late on Saturday evening. *Rich. Enqui.*

*AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA.*

The following are among the most interesting documents lately come to hand from Georgia.

*Gov. Troup to Gen. Gaines.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Milledgeville, 17th July*, 1825

Sir: I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honor to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by M'Intosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm a falsehood upon credulity. Now, Sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by somebody, I have to assure you, that independently of the assent three times given by M'Intosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man Marshall has repeatedly declared to me, that there was not a dissentient voice from the survey among the friendly Chiefs....all the Cheifs I have seen uniformly declared the same, and so they have declared to others, both in and out of council: and for this, you have my word of honor, and may have my oath. I very well know, that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the Commissioners of Georgia, that the oath even of the Governor of Georgia may be permited to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you Sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your Government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their Cheif Magistrate, and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say in frankness, that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the Commissioners on the part of the State, and sincerely hope that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them.....every prepossession here was in your favor, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal service to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene.

Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't,
*G. M. TROUP.*

Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines, Commanding, &c.

*Department of War, June 15th*, 1825.

Sir....Your letter of the 3d inst. to the Secretary of War, has been received, and submitted to the President of the United States, who directs me in the absence of the Secretary of War to say in reply, that if the government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek Nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty, for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own responsibility—and that the government of the U. States will not, in any manner, be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure.

I have the honor to be, your obd't servant,

C. VANDEVENTER, *Chief Clerk.*

*His Excellency Geo. M. Troup,*
*Governor of Georgia.*

*FOREIGN ITEMS.*

By the brig Wm. Bayard, the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser has received Carthagena papers to the 14th July, and those of Bogota to the 27th June. They contain the official accounts of the battle of Vitiche, and the death of Gen. Olaneta, by a wound received in that action.

Callao is in a great strait for provisions, in consequence of the closeness of the seige and blockade, which is maintained with the greatest zeal and rigor.

Bolivar had marched to Cusco, with a view to establish and regulate the government of that republic; an object which occupied the exclusive attention of the Father of Colombia.

An American vessel loaded with provisions and munitions of war, had been taken by the blockading squadron off Callao, while attempting to enter.

*Grand Congress of the free Nations of America.*

We have the unspeakable satisfaction to announce the approaching union of the Congress, by just and sensible men. On the 17th of the present month, (June,) the ship of war, Congreeo arrived, bringing S. S. Jose, Maris del Panado, and Manuel Vedaurre, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the republic of Peru. The deputies of the other nations will arrive soon, and this event will be hailed as an epoch of power, happiness, and glory, to the new world. *Gaceta de Panama.*

By the schooner Blucher, in twenty-five days from Sacrificios, the editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received Mexican papers to the 1st of July, containing the official accounts of the surrender of the ASIA, Spanish ship of the line, and brig CONSANTE, to the Mexican government, on the 1st of May last. These vessels were not included in the capitulation made at the battle of Ayacucho, but sailed from Callao, with part of the officers of the defeated army, for Manilla.

NORFOLK, AUG. 8.

The U. States' schooner *Grampus* John D. Sloat, Esq. Commander, arrived at this port on Saturday last, from a twelve months' cruize in the West Indies, and nine days from Havana. The Grampus has not lost a man either by sickness or accident since she left the U. States, nor has she had an officer or man sick during her cruize, and all have returned in good health. *Herald.*

It is proposed in Alabama to change the mode of voting as electors, which is by ballot. By a resolution of the last legislature, all the electors of that state, who are in favor of declaring openly at the polls for whom they give their suffrages, are requested to write on the back of their tickets, at the ensuing election "viva voce." We are unacquainted with the reasons that induced the legislature to submit this question to the people. *National Journal.*

*BOLIVAR.*

Captain Adams, of the schooner Success, arrived at New-York, in 23 days from Carthagena, informs, that there was a report in circulation, though not generally believed, that Bolivar, from repeated affectionate and friendly solicitations from the Peruvians to remain among them, had determined to gratify their desires, provided he could obtain permission from his government, in which event, Gen. St. Ander would succeed him in the Presidency, and General Montillo would probably be the Vice President.

The brave Admiral Padilla, who so nobly signalized himself at the capture of Maracaybo, it was rumoured, was about fitting out an expedition to aid the Mexicans in the capture of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The squadron of the late Commodore Courios, consisting of two brigs and three schooners, have been purchased by the government, and would be of the expedition. The cutter Leon had just arrived from England, with $800,000 for the government, and another, a short time previous, with a million. These supplies were very acceptable, and were the cause of much joy and satisfaction to the Colombians. Markets rather dull, excepting for some few articles of provisions, and produce of the country was very scarce and high.

*FRENCH FLEET in the WEST INDIES.*

The following is communicated by an officer of rank in our West India squadron, for whose kind attention we tender our thanks. It puts to rest the surmise of a cession of the Island of Cuba to France, to which the visit of so large a French naval force to Havana had given rise: *Norfolk Herald.*

"U. S. SHIP CONSTELLATION,
"*Off Havana, July 25th*, 1825.

"The French fleet which arrived yesterday is from St. Domingo—they have recognised the independence of Hayti, and are to receive 30 millions as a douceur for the emigrants, one-fifth of which sum is on board. They have no troops, and do not appear to have any object in view by their arrival here, at least, none has been ascertained—they had the Royal permission to pass the Moro. Two 74s, 7 frigates, 2 brigs, under the command of two Rear-Admirals."

*RYE.*

A stalk of Rye has been shewn at Allentown, Pennsylvania, which had one hundred and thirty stems! each stem one ear, and in one of them were counted eighty fine grains of rye. This is yielding one thousand fold!

*EXPENSE OF ROYALTY.*

The crown of France, which was placed on the head of Charles X. at the coronation, is valued at eighteen million and a half of francs, or three million four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars!

*A new method of raising New Potatoes in Winter and Spring.*

Take some dry mould, with which cover the bottom of a large box, about two inches thick, then lay potatoes of the kind, and largest of the kind called oxnobles, chiefly used for cattle, side by side, so as to cover the mould; then cover those with two inches more mould, and so on for four or five courses. The box may stand covered with dry straw in any warm cellar. If this plan be adopted in the month of November, a very large supply of beautiful young potatoes will be obtained very soon after Christmas; and the potatoes may be repeated so as to have a succession till the season produces them in the natural way.

*Extract of a letter from near Camden, S. C. dated 26th July.*

"In consequence of the drought in the early part of the last year, and excessive rains towards the close of it, our crop of provisions was very short, which has obliged us to purchase largely for the support of our plantations. Corn is now selling at $1 and 1 25, and it is with difficulty it can be procurred, even at this price. Many poor families are almost in a starving condition. I have heard of one family which subsisted two days on nothing else but cabbage, until relieved by the hand of charity.

FROM NOAH'S ADVOCATE.

Mr. Clinton is in Kentucky, at Louisville, where he is to eat another public dinner. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" How Mr. Clay is to chase him off his hunting ground, I cannot foresee; probably he may push on to Tennessee and have an interview and an understanding with the Hero of N. Orleans, and eat another dinner. I learn that the venerable Jefferson has expressed a desire to see Mr. Clinton on the subject of a uniform system of internal improvement—this will bring him to Virginia, where he will have another dinner, until he eats his way to the white house at Washington. Mr. Clay must be stirring, or we are all up a tree. We must think of some bargain to check this rapid march of the enemy.

CHERAW, AUG. 9.

*Prices Current.*—Flour, (new,) is selling at 7 a 8 dollars, *scarce*; Meal and Corn 75 a 87 1-2, *scarce*; Oats, per bushel, 50 a 62 1-2 *scarce*; Bacon, 7 a 8, plenty. Groceries plenty, and low. Cas.

# Salisbury:

AUGUST 23, 1825.


### *ELECTION RETURNS.*

In addition to the returns of the election which we gave in our last, we are enabled this week to present the following, with which, through the friendly attention of our correspondents in the different counties, we have been favored.

*Iredell*—Geo. L. Davidson, senate: Davidson, 480, Wm. Harbin, 319. James L. Hill, and Alexander Torrence, commons: Hill, 676, Torrence, 667, James Campbell, 545.

*Wilkes*—Edmund Jones, senate: Jones, 445, James Wellborn, 304. Thomas W. Willson, and Nathaniel Gordon, commons: Willson, 642, Gordon, 634, John Saintclair, 618, Jesse Robinett, 379, Charles Phelps, 59.

*Lincoln*—Daniel M. Forney, senate, without opposition. Oliver H. Holland, and Daniel Conrade, commons. We have not heard of the state of the polls.

*Burke*—James R. M'Dowell, senate: M'Dowell, 57[illegible], David Tate, 450. Edwin Poor and Peter Ballou, commons: Poor, 1022, Ballou, 821, Alna Burgin, 796, Brice Collins, 407. For Congress, S. P. Carson, 907, R. B. Vance, 545, J. Graham, 308.

*Buncombe*—Athan A. M'Dowell, senate: M'Dowell, 624, Thomas Foster, 361. David L. Swain, and James Weaver, commons: Weaver, 1149, Swain, 1064, Benoni Sams, 457. For Congress, Vance, 976, Carson, 271, Graham, 260.

*Surry*—Henry P. Poindexter, senate: Poindexter, 37[illegible], Roberts, 381, Parks, 333, Zachary, 133. Gallehue Moore, and Davis Durrett, commons: Moore, 1166, Durrett, 1052, Tulbert, 605, Hudspeth, 314.

*Guilford*—Jonathan Parker, senate. Parker, 602, David Worth, 534. Francis L. Simpson, and William Unthank, commons.

*Orange*—Wm. Montgomery, senate: William M'Cauly, and John Boon, commons.

*Randolph*—William Hogan, senate: Hogan's majority over Troy, 47. George Hoover, and Abraham Brower, commons.

*Nash*—Willis Boddie, senate: Nicholas Drake and Major Wilcox, commons.

*Bertie*—John Nichols, senate: James G. Mhoon and William Roscoe, commons.

*Currituck*—Samuel Salyear, senate: W. D. Barnard, and J. Forbes, commons: Barnard 350, Forbes 326, E. Ball 324, T. Ferrebee 291.

*Warren*—M. T. Hawkins, senate: Gideon Alston, jr. and Ransom Walker, commons: Alston 494, Walker 379, T. J. Green 371.

*Chatham*—Robert Marsh, senate. Jos. Brooks, and William Underwood, commons.

*Stokes*—John Hill, senate: Hill 520, E. Shober 517—[seven votes for Mr. Shober were misplaced in the boxes, and not counted.] Augustine H. Shepperd, and Joseph Carter, commons: Shepperd 1278, Carter 709, Grigs 512, Robison 206, Coffer 316, Fulp 45. For Congress, Mr. Saunders received 547; scattering, 390.

In Rutherford, for Congress, Graham 1078, Carson 453, Vance 201. Haywood to be heard from. We learn verbally, however, that Major Samuel P. Carson, is elected, by a majority of about 100 votes, having beaten his competitors in Haywood about two hundred.

---

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Kennedy, arrived at Norfolk on the 4th inst. from a cruise of 13 months on the West India station. Her crew has been very sickly; no less than 64 were down at one time; yet she has lost only 4 during her absence: the crew were all well on arrival.

---

It is stated in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that 74 persons died in that city, from the 16th to the 25th ult. by drinking cold water when overheated, and by other similar means; that one of these killed himself by drinking *buttermilk*, and one by *beer*, when they were excessively warm.

---

The inhabitants of West Barnstable, (Massachusetts) lately assembled in their meeting-house, to hold a fast, in consequence of the oppressive drought—and offer up their prayers to Almighty God, that he may cause "the grass to grow for the cattle, and herbs for the service of man."

---

### *MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.*

A friend in Burke county informs us, that on the night of the 2d inst. a young man by the name of Gabriel Coxe, at the house of Mr. Jacob Mull, in the neighborhood of Morganton, fell down stairs and broke his neck: he almost instantly died. It is supposed that, in a fit of somnombulancy, he was walking his bed-chamber, and stepped off the stair-way, (there being no bannister) and fell on his head, by which his neck was broken. He was a young man of excellent character, and highly esteemed by all of his acquaintance.

---

*Caution.*—At a shooting-match at Mr. John Barringer's, in the north-east part of Cabarrus county, the other day, where a crowd had collected, in the midst of whom a man by the name of Troutman was fixing the flint of his gun, the gun was prematurely fired, the charge of which entered the back of Mr. Leonard Pliler, near the shoulder, and came out at the breast.

Instances have so frequently occurred, of fatal accidents happening from the careless use of guns, that it is astonishing people are not more careful in handling those dangerous weapons.

Mr. Pliler, we understand, is since dead.

---

A friend in Lincoln informs, under date of 15th inst. that Joseph Wilson, Esq. (of Charlotte,) who had gone, in company with Mr. W. Roane, to his plantation in Rutherford county, formerly belonging to Allen Twitty, was shot at six times, by some person or persons who lay concealed: Mr. Roane was shot in the hip; a negro of Mr. Wilson's was shot through the thigh, and two horses were shot: Mr. Wilson himself, escaped unhurt: the wound of Mr. Roane is likely to prove dangerous. A person, we understand, is now in confinement, under a suspicion of having instigated the commission of this daring act.

We are also informed, by a correspondent in Lincolnton, that another set of tools for making counterfeit coin, has lately been found in a house occupied by Mrs. *Abram Collins*: the tools appear to have been lately used. Abram Collins has, for two years, been in Lincoln jail. It appears they were saving the tools for him when he gets out, which will be in October next.

---

### *FATAL EFFECTS of unbridled PASSION.*

On Monday, the 15th inst. two negro men in the employ of Mr. Alexander Penny, about 15 miles from this town, while at work in the field, quarreled about a drink of water; one of them seized an axe, with which he threatened to beat the other's brains out; the latter then picked up a heavy club, and in the scuffle that ensued, the one with a club struck the other so heavy a blow, as to split his head open to the length of eighteen inches. He almost instantly expired.

---

An error occurred in our last paper, in stating the vote of Cabarrus county: Mr. Klutts received 121 votes for the Senate, instead of 120, as there stated. And the gentleman who received 164 votes in that county for Congress, was T. Hunt, instead of M. Hunt.

---

### *HENRY DELAMOTHE.*

Inquiry is made in the York (Pennsylvania) Recorder, for a man by the name of *Henry Delamothe*, formerly a merchant of Tours, who left France 40 years since or more: the family to whom he belongs is making very earnest inquiries after him. Any information addressed to Count de Menou, care of the French Consul, New-York, or to the French Minister, Washington City, will be most thankfully received.

---

After vegetation had drooped and languished for the want of rain, for ten weeks in succession, and the crops of corn and cotton (particularly the former) had suffered very extensively, we have been favored, since Thursday last, in this section of country, with refreshing and copious showers of that most useful element.—These rains will be of almost incalculable benefit to the crops of corn and cotton: the corn, however, is mostly past relief; no more than half the usual crop will be made, in the region of country adjacent to Salisbury. We might indulge fears of a scarcity, but for the assurance given in the Catawba Journal, that there are prospects of abundant crops "in all parts of the state." The Journal article may be correct, in its applicability to Mecklecklburg county—but it is not so in relation to Rowan; although, from the common import of language, "*all* parts" would seem to include us in common with our neighbors in Charlotte—for we conceive, at least, that Rowan and the adjoining territory is a component "part" of the "state."

---

Mark L. Hill, a member of the 17th Congress, from the state of Maine, was, in 1822, appointed collector of the customs for the port of Bath, in that state: Some time last year, various charges were preferred against him, for mal-administration in his office; in consequence of which, the President of the United States appointed commissioners to investigate these charges—the investigation has been concluded, and Mr. Hill has been proven to be much more dishonest than was even suspected by his accusers, and will immediately be removed from office. Those who were formerly his most devoted partisans, now denounce him: but it is suspected they knew of his villany long ago and now load him with reproaches for the same reason that a certain man whipped his son—not for *stealing*, but for *being found out!*

---

COHEN'S LOTTERY OFFICE,
*Baltimore, July 28.*

### *Drawing of the Grand State Lottery.*

We have great pleasure in announcing a continuation of the same series of splendid successes to distant adventurers, which have so long characterized Cohen's Office. The drawing of the *Grand State Lottery* of Maryland, No. 5, took place yesterday, (the 27th inst.) at Concert Hall, Charles-street, agreeably to previous announcement, and under the superintendance of the Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council. The distribution of the prizes being very brilliant, attracted the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, and the Hall was soon filled to overflowing.

The great Capital of *Forty Thousand Dollars* came out to No. 23,154, and is held in a whole ticket—the *Ten Thousand Dollar* prize, also in a whole ticket, came out to No. 23,447, and the *Five Thousand Dollar* prize in shares, to No. 2547—*All sold at Cohen's Office.* Conformably to our invariable rule, we wait permission of the fortunate owners, to announce their names—in the mean time, however, for the information of the public, we can state that the capital of $40,000 is held in *Philadelphia*,—the 10,000 sent to *Pittsylvania county, Va.*—one half of the 5000 to *Warrenton, N. C.*—one quarter to *Caswell county, N. C.* and the other quarter to *New-York.* The 40,000 we sold at an early period; but the holders of the 10,000, we may say, came in at the "eleventh hour," it having been sent to them as late as last Tuesday night's mail.

Of the ten minor Capitals, (the *One Thousands*) they are variously distributed both in and out of the City—Our distant friends came in for a full proportion, viz—one of them (38,062) owned at *Cincinnati*, Ohio—one (37,522) at *New-York*—one (27,636) in *Pennsylvania*—and one (4736) at *Swansboro, N. C.* The *Hundreds* and the *Fifty Dollar Prizes*, were scattered in every section of the Union.

---

FAYETTEVILLE, AUG. 11.

Major T. P. Andrews passed through this town a few days ago, on his return to Washington, having finished the business of the important mission on which he had been sent by the President.

We learned from him, that, previous to his departure from Milledgeville, he reinstated Col. Crowell, the Indian Agent, in the office from which he had been suspended, the evidence produced not sustaining any of the charges brought against him, but making his good conduct as Agent apparent.

The report which Maj. A. will make to the President, immediately on arriving at Washington, will no doubt be a highly interesting and important document. It will probably furnish the most authentic and full statement of facts that has yet come before the public, in relation to the formation of the treaty, the execution of McIntosh, the situation, feelings, and deportment of the Indians, and the conduct of the U. S. Indian Agent, derived as well from his own observation as from the evidence of others. We hope it will not be withheld from the public till the meeting of Congress, as its publication will put an end to much of the doubt and anxiety that now belong to the subject.

*Fayetteville Observer.*

---

*Mobbing.*—The good city of Boston has lately been much disturbed by a mob, who *quietly* (that is, uninterrupted by the police) proceeded, on two different nights, to demolish houses, destroy furniture, &c. and had assembled on a third occasion to labor in their new vocation, when the Mayor, aided by a number of citizens, stopped their career and arrested twelve of the rioters. *Norfolk Herald.*

---

*Prize Paid.*—We learn that the fortunate holder of the $40,000 prize drawn on Wednesday last, (who is a resident of Philadelphia,) presented his Ticket at Messrs. Cohen & Brothers' office yesterday, and received the cash for the same.

*Philad. paper of Wednesday.*

---

## THE MARKET.

*FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Aug. 11.*

Cotton, 17 a 18; flour, fine, 4½ a 5; superfine, 5 to 5½; wheat, 1 a 1 5 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 80; bacon, 6½ a 7; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 37½ a 40; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 1[illegible] a 29; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7½; beeswax, 34 a 35; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6½ pr, 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5½; manufactured, 5 a20 pr. cwt.

*CHARLESTON PRICES, August 8.*

Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 65; stained do. 30 to 35; Maine and Santee, 40; short staple, 16 a 20 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 5 a 7; Hams, 8 a 10½; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 25 a 27; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Inf. to good, 16 a 18.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4½ a 5 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7½ per cent. dis.

*Cotton*—The quantity of *Upland* on hand is estimated to be about 20,000 bales; of which number 10,000 are in store, and the remainder on ship-board, uncleared. The shipments have been principally made by holders, who are unwilling to sell at the present reduced prices, say 17 to 20 cents, according to quality. Although some lots are held at higher prices, very little will command over 20 cents. The shipping in port is supposed to be nearly sufficient to take all the Cotton on hand to market.

---

## Married,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 14th inst. by Jacob March, Esq. Mr. Lawrence Hudson to Miss Margaret Hendren.

In this county, on the 14th inst. by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. William Miller to Miss Catharine Mowry.

On the 9th of August, by John Clement, Esq. Mr. John A. Merony to Miss Mary Hendricks, both of Rowan county.

In this county, on Tuesday, the 9th of August, by Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Rev. Jas. H. Bowman, of Maury county, Tennessee, to Miss Elizabeth S. daughter of the late Rev. Samuel McCorkle, of Rowan county, N. C.

Four years I've wander'd up and down,
Forlorn; but now in thee have found
Still more than I had lost.
Let griping misers swell their store;
In one possession, I have more
Than all that they can boast.

---

## Died,

In Cabarrus county, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Locke, aged 25 years.

In Warren county, in this state, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Winfred M. Johnson, wife of General Robt. R. Johnson, and eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Gales, senior editor of the Raleigh Register.

---

## By Saturday's Mail.

Wilie P. Mangum, is re-elected to Congress from the Raleigh district, by a majority of 56 votes over his competitor, Josiah Crudup.

In Orange county, the votes stood thus; for Mangum, 1553; for Crudup, 716.

---

The National Journal states, that, as the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial for the trial of Com. Porter, are very voluminous, the decision of the President of the U. S. before whom they have been laid, cannot be expected for some days; and until that is known, the sentence of the court will not be announced.

---

WASHINGTON, AUG. 12.

This morning the Court Martial which has just concluded the trial of Com. Porter, will meet at the building east of the capitol, formerly occupied by Congress, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of Lieut. Whitlock. *Nat. Jour.*

---

The Pennsylvania Canal Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. Joseph Lawrence, Esq. was, on motion of Mathew Cary, Esq. called to the chair, and Messrs. Shunk and Hobert were appointed clerks. About 117 members appeared. [The proceedings of this body we shall notice hereafter.]

CHARLESTON, AUG. 11.

*Heat.*—Until within a few days we have had comparatively a mild summer. Whilst our brethren at the North have complained of the unparalleled degree of heat, we at the South have had cause of thankfulness for the mildness of the season. But our turn seems to have come at last. The thermometer has ranged higher during the last three days than at any previous period this summer—several that we have heard of having reached yesterday at 1 o'clock, 94 and 95 degrees.

*Courier.*

---

WASHINGTON, AUG. 12.

Governor *Clinton* partook of a public dinner at Chillicothe, on the 25th ult., was at Lancaster on the 27th, and proceeded to Zanesville, on the same day.

*Nat. Journal.*

---

### *LATE FROM EUROPE.*

The ship *Braganza* has brought London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 22d, and the latter to the 23d of June. A reduction from three to four pence had taken place in the price of cotton. Stocks had considerably improved in London and in Paris, with every prospect of a farther increase.

Property to the amount of 200,000*l.* sterling was destroyed by fire which broke out in a carver and gilder's shop in the rear of Litchfield street, London, on the 21st June. It spread to great Portland street, and, before it could be got under, 20 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

Mr. Huskisson had introduced a bill into Parliament for reducing the duty on newspapers, which had been read a second time.

GREECE.

The victories of the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors, had been so successful that the campaign was considered at an end. It appears that the last remnant of the Egyptian fleet was burnt at Navarino on the night of the 18th May. While the patriot vessels were employed in this business, the troops under the President Conduriottis and Mavromichaelis fell on the Egyptian army; beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp. Very few Egyptians escaped to Modon. This victory had freed Navarino from the enemy. Certain accounts had been received at Trieste of the death of Mehamed Ali, the Satran of Egypt.

On the 21st May there was a severe action, in which the barbarians lost many men in the plain of Turcochosi, which is the famous plain of Leuctra, immortalized by a victory of Epaminondas. On the 24th, the equally famous plain of Cheronœa was the theatre of a new victory of the Greeks. At Dantia, on the 6th, 600 Turks surrendered, with Odysseus, to Gen. Goura.

SPAIN.

This devoted country seems to be still the prey of anarchy. Bands of Constitutionalists committed depredations in every direction, and are said to be particularly hostile towards the clergy, on whom they inflict summary vengeance whenever they fall into their hands. It is stated in a letter from Madrid, that the captain of one of these predatory bands, named *Laraga*, formerly an officer of the Constitutional army, and very wealthy, scoured the country near Aranjuez, and defied even the body guard of the King; but the chief cause of terror, was an officer of cavalry, who had sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he had formed. These men were executed, and died calling on their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of the lancers of the Royal guard were sent out against the band, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of reals upon the Merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest misery pervades the country, and the fever is appearing in many places. In Andalusia the people are starving, corn being beyond their means of purchase. Fifty miles from the province, it is only at one fourth of its price in Andalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists, little can be obtained."

In addition to these internal commotions and misery, it appears by letters from Malaga, that the Colombian privateers were every day capturing Spanish vessels. The "General Santander," the most formidable, had recently taken six or seven merchantmen.

Among the subscriptions in Liverpool for presenting a service of plate to Mr. Huskisson, we observe one of one hundred guineas, by the American Chamber of Commerce.

---

The following speculations upon the conferences that are to take place at Milan, are given under date of "Switzerland, June 5:"

"It does not seem likely that the conferences which were expected to take place at Milan, will lead to any results that can have much influence on the affairs of Europe, in general. It becomes daily more and more doubtful, whether the affairs of Greece will be discussed at all, at Milan. It is probable enough that they are often mentioned incidentally, but it is still affirmed by many persons, that they will not be the subject of formal conferences, till after the return of the Emperor Alexander to St. Petersburgh, and the arrival of Lord Strangford in that city, who has been appointed English Ambassador to the Russian court. That Lord Strangford should be commissioned to take part in these conferences, seems highly probable, as he enjoys the particular confidence of the Emperor Alexander, in every thing relative to the affairs of Turkey and Greece, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the arrangement between Russia and the Porte. Besides, an intervention in the affairs of Greece, without the co-operation of England, would be of no avail.—On the other hand, the real subject of the conferences at Milan, is said to be the regulation of the affairs of Italy; and Prince Metternich has had conferences on this subject with the Ministers of the Italian States, who have repaired to Milan. The Emperor will return to Milan by the middle of June, and after making some stay there, will visit, with the Empress, the Courts of the Italian Princes of his family."

---


## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 4th of October next, a valuable tract of land in the county of Rowan, on Second Dutch Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Pool, Nicholas Lutewick and others, containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres, it being the tract purchased from Otho Chambers by Henry A. Chambers. There is a good dwelling house and other outhouses on the premises, with sufficient other improvements to render it a very desirable farm. As those that wish to purchase, will probably view the tract, it is unnecessary to enumerate its further advantages. A credit of six months will be given for one-half the purchase money, and nine months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and security.

HAMILTON C. JONES, *Trustee.*

*August 16th*, 1825. 6w77

## Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely *NEGROES*, of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office.

*Aug.* 23, 1825. 72

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the subscribers by Capt. John Frost, for the purposes therein specified, we will proceed to sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 22d day of September next, on the premises where Capt. Frost now lives, the following *Tracts of Land* in Rowan county, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on the waters of Dutchman's creek, viz: one tract of 400 acres, with all the necessary improvements for a plantation, with an Oil Mill, Wool-Carding Machine, Saw Mill, &c.—this tract, to suit purchasers, may be divided into separate lots; another tract, of 134 acres, well improved, with good buildings, a valuable orchard, an extensive distillery, &c.; another tract, upwards of 80 acres, with good improvements, valuable orchard, a grist and saw mill, &c. Also, four likely Negroes; a wagon and team, geered; and all of said John Frost's stock of cattle, hogs, &c. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by us,

GEORGE SANER,
SAMUEL FROST,
NATHAN C. HUNT,
3t74 GARLAND ANDERSON,
*August* 16, 1825. *Trustees.*

## Military Order.

THE officers of the Cabarrus Regiment will attend in Concord, at the hour of 12 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with their musicians and subordinate officers, on the 8th of October next, to be drilled by the officers of the Regiment. By order of the Col. Commandant.

J. L. BRUCE, *Jr.*
2t73 BEN. PLUNKET, *Adj't.*

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 27th day of July last, two sorrel [illegible], one three, the other one year old last spring. Information of the above-described [illegible], will be thankfully received by me.

*JOHN McCULLOCH.*

*Aug.* 15, 1825. 3w73

## Wool Carding Mac[illegible]

THE subscriber respectfully informs the [illegible] and the public in general, that he has put into operation a good new and well-finished *Wool Carding Machine* and *Teazer*, for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All wool before brought to the machine, must be well washed; also, have all sticks, burrs, and other hard substances, carefully separate from the wool, that would tend to injure cards; together with a sufficiency of linen or cotton (not woollen) sheets to contain the rolls: one pound of clean oil, or lard, must be brought to every ten pounds of wool.

*ANDREW HOLSHOUSER.*

*Aug.* 8, 1825. 2t73

## Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties, that he has just received a good and new and well furnished Wool Carding Machine and set up at my Mill on the waters of Adams Creek, on the Charleston road that leads from Salisbury to Hagler's ford on Rocky river, and Teazer for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All those that think proper to favor me with their custom, shall have their wool carded at a short notice.

*HOW TO FIX THEIR WOOL.*

All wool before brought to the machine must be well washed, cleaned of sticks and burrs, and other hard substances that would tend to ruin and injure the cards: one pound of clean oil or lard must be brought to the machine. I will card at eight cents per pound; and a sufficient quantity of sheets of cotton or linen, (not woollen) must be brought to contain the rolls.

*HENRY J. SOSSAMAN.*

## The Muse.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

*THE ROSE AND THE THORN.*

Said a Rose to a Thorn,
On a bright summer's morn,
When a lovelinesss shown all around,
"Pray look on yon Lilly,
So pale-fac'd and silly,
'Tis drooping its head to the ground."

"Oh soon it must die,
(Said the thorn with a sigh)
And its charms must all wither and fade;
And none can say where
The tall Lilly so fair,
Once bloom'd, all in beauty array'd."

"And you, my dear Rose,
Must with it repose
In the grave, with the Tulip and me;
And the Violet blue,
And the Hyacinth too,
Will sleep with the Lilly and thee."

WASHINGTON HARD.

### *BIBLE SOCIETIES.*

At the anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society, in the city of New-York, on the 12th of May, among the many eloquent speeches made, was the following, by Mr. GRIFFIN, an able and pious lawyer, of New-York:

The efficacy of the *Bible* in preparing man for the great and decisive interview betwixt him and his Creator, is a theme which I leave to consecrated lips. Nor will I now attempt to pourtray its influence upon individual man in his earthly pilgrimage—how it elevates him from a worm of the dust into a candidate for the skies—how it smooths the pillow of disease and pain—how it sustains him in those scenes of deep affliction when the hand of God hath riven his heart, and nothing but the balm of God can heal it. My present object is to hint at the intimate connection between the Bible and our national prosperity. The destinies of our beloved country are peculiarly associated with the Bible. It was under the auspices of the Bible that our country was settled; it was the Bible that conducted the Pilgrim to our eastern, and the Friend to our central wilderness. If the revolution which made us free, differed in mildness of character from all previous revolutions, it was because the Bible mitigated its severity. If our emancipated country has risen from infancy to vigorous youth—if she is now hailed as the hope of the world, the tyrant's dread, and the patriot's boast, let her thank her statesmen much,—let her thank her Bible more.

A despotic government may subsist, and perhaps prosperously too, without the Bible; a republic cannot. A republic cannot, like a despotic government, be sustained by force. She cannot, like the despot, tame her children into heartless submission by the bayonets of a mercenary army: her bayonets are reserved for the invading foe. She must depend for domestic tranquility—for preserving her mild institutions pure and unimpaired, on the wide diffusion of moral principle. Were men angels, they would need no government but the precepts of their Creator; were they devils, they must be bound in adamantine chains; and as they approximate the one state or the other, their government may be free, or must be severe. The patriot then, as well as the Christian, may anxiously inquire what are the best means of promoting, what the surest foundation of human virtue.

The melioration of the moral condition of fallen man, has been in every age a favourite object with the philanthropic legislator. For this object Solon propounded his theory, and Lycurgus his theory, and the Roman Numa his. The Being who made man has also condescended to propose a plan for his moral improvement; a plan exceeding in effect all human systems as far as the legislator of the heavens surpasses in wisdom the statesmen of the earth. The Bible is not a scheme of abstract faith and doctrine; its great object is to render man virtuous here, and thus prepare him for happiness hereafter. For this purpose it addresses itself to all his fears, and all his hopes; it fastens its benign influence upon him at the dawn of childhood, and never leaves or forsakes him unless his conscience becomes seared; and even then it hangs up before his intellectual vision, "a fearful looking for of judgment" which, though it cannot melt him into penitence, makes him falter in the career of guilt. Not confined, like the code of honor, to the circles of the great, it visits too the abodes of penury; it sees the orphan destitute, friendless, perhaps about to become the victim of temptation, and kindly provides an Asylum for the little outcast, and trains him up for future usefulness; it finds the spendthrift bankrupt in fortune, character, and hope, "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils," and with a father's voice calls back the desperate and starving prodigal to the rich banquet of virtue; in short, it pervades every department of society, and brings its variegated mass within the influence of that high moral principle, which is the only substitute for despotic power. This controlling and sustaining principle has no substantial basis but the Bible; its other foundations have ever proved to be sand: the Bible is found to be its only rock. A republic, without the Bible, will inevitably become the victim of licentiousness: it contains within itself the turbulent and untameable elements of its own destruction. There is no political Eden for fallen man save what the Bible protects.

A republic without the Bible never did, and never can, permanently confer national happiness. The renowned commonwealths of heathen antiquity form, alas! no exception. Even classic Greece—that intellectual garden—that birth-place and home of the artist—that fairy land of eloquence and poesy, was not the abode of wide spread and permanent felicity. Destitute of the "anchor" of the Bible, "which is both sure and steadfast," that brilliant, but hapless republic was perpetually tossed and finally wrecked on the troubled sea of anarchy. If we pass on to contemplate the republic of martial Rome, the eye will be dazzled indeed with the glories of her splendid few, but the heart sickened with the crimes, and variegated wretchedness, of her miserable many. In modern times the experiment has been made of creating a republic without the Bible; made too under every circumstance that could aid the hope of success—the fairest portion of the European continent selected as the ample theatre of operation—the profoundest statesmen, the most learned philosophers, the most chivalrous and able chieftains, the mightiest combination of talent the world ever beheld, united in the daring enterprize. The "terrible republic" was created; but from her withering eye, and polluting touch, and deadly embrace, even the fathers that had formed her recoiled with dismay, and sought refuge from the workmanship of their own hands under the banners of an iron despotism. Her reign was indeed "the reign of terror:" no human historian can adequately record its horrors. But there is an historian above who has faithfully recorded them; and when that historian shall one day open his portentous volume in the presence of the judgment-seat, and of angels, and of men, and read the record of the deeds committed "on this ball of the earth," perhaps no part, save that containing the crucifixion of the Judge himself, will produce deeper emotion in the ranks of assembled creation, than the page crimsoned with the atrocities of the unbaptized and Bible-rejecting republic of France.

Let our own beloved republic cling to her Bible. It can "counsel her counsellors, and teach her senators wisdom." It has hitherto rolled on the tide of our national prosperity without ebb or intermission. Are there any patriots who sometimes cast a foreboding glance at the future; contemplating the period so near at hand when our extensive country, covered with a population proportionate to its resources, shall contain more millions than any other civilized nation can call its own; contemplating at the same time the mild and unpretending character of our republican institutions, divested as they are of all the imposing trappings and formidable apparatus of despotic power; and comparing the unassuming gentleness of those institutions with the mighty mass over whose destinies they are to preside; do these forebodidg patriots, with such views before them, sometimes fear that the government bequeathed to us by our fathers will not be strong enough for our children—that it will be unable to lift its maternal voice to that tone of awful dignity which can hush the contending elements of faction, and say with controlling effect to the stormy passions of so many millions, "thus far shall ye come and no farther, and here shall your proud waves be staid?" To such patriots, I would say, Supply any lack of political force by augmenting the potency of the moral principle. Distribute, with an unsparing hand, that Bible which is the aliment of the moral principle. You cannot, if you would, sink your countrymen into slaves; elevate them then to the rank of virtuous freemen. Let the circulation of the Bible be commensurate with your population; place it in every hovel whose smoke ascends from the suburbs of your cities; in every hut that breaks in upon the stillness of your remotest wilderness. The Bible can do more for your country than her ablest generals; it can preserve her domestic tranquility, and transmit her whole circle of blessings to the latest posterity, better than could hosts of standing armies.

The friend of the Bible is the friend of his country. His voice may have been unheard in her councils, but his time and his talents are nevertheless employed in her best service. His ships may have brought no gold to her coffers, but he has multiplied the resources of her moral treasury. He may not have added to the produce of her soil by causing "two spears of grass to grow where one grew before," but he has planted the rose of Sharon in the midst of her moral desert. And that distinguished soldier of the revolution, who has just been removed from our circle into the more immediate presence of the great Captain of his salvation, whilst so kindly devoting the evening of his philantropic life to the interests of this society, whose ninth anniversary we are convened to celebrate, whilst animating its exertions by his own example, and watching over all its destinies with such parental solicitude, rendered the country that gave him birth, a less splendid, indeed, but not less important service, than when he drew his youthful sword in her defence.

---

Sir Walter Raleigh once said, that the only difference between a rich man and poor man, was this—the former eats *when he pleases*, and the latter *when he can get it*.

---

Beauty and wit will die—learning will vanish away; and all the arts of life be soon forgotten. But virtue and piety will remain forever: They are the foundation of honor and esteem, and the source of all beauty, order and happiness.

---

General Lafayette's claims, says the Philadelphia Sentinel, under the late law of indemnity for confiscated property during the French revolution, amount it is said to six hundred thousand francs—*Should he receive that sum, about one* hundred and twenty thousand dollars, (of which there is little reason to doubt, as he comes within every principle of the provisions,) it will make considerable addition to the donations of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it.

---

The editors of the Philadelphia Gazette have been favored with a sample of *Mocha coffee* raised at the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq. in that city; which they pronounce "a beautiful specimen of that berry."

---

The New-York and Baltimore revenue cutters have returned to Hampton Roads, from an unsuccessful cruise after a piratical vessel said to have been on the coast of N. Carolina.

---

There are at present six edifices in the city of New York, of the largest kind, devoted to the purpose of gratuitous education upon the Lancasterian system; and the Trustees of the School Fund are about to erect a seventh.

---

At the annual meeting of the *Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Georgia*, held in May last, information being received that a certain Royal Arch Mason had been engaged in a duel with another Mason, it was resolved that he be excluded from all the Chapters while in session, under their jurisdiction, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters. Were all societies to adopt the same course towards any of their members who should be engaged in duelling, it might, perhaps, have a tendency to render less frequent this reproach to a civilized community.

---

There is a disease, says the Georgetown, (S. C.) Gazette of the 19th instant, among the horses of this neighborhood, that proves very fatal. They are suddenly taken with a stiffness in the legs—then blunder about with their eyes staring wide open, perfectly blind, and in a few minutes drop down dead. A great many have died lately.

---

A Mr. Rudder, near Norfolk, Virginia, was lately killed by his own daughter: she effected her purpose by means of an iron pestle, with which she beat her father's skull in while lying on his bed. He was a well-enough disposed man, but was not on good terms with his wife and family.

---

There are many things that are thorns to our hopes, before we have attained them, and envenomed arrows to our hearts, when we have.

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
*Concord, Aug. 9th, 1825.*

IBZAN CANNON, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 11th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly; John W. Hamilton, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector, for the 11th brigade, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Charles Harris, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 11th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JNO. N. PHIFER,
*Brigadier General, 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia.*

---

The Colonels commanding the several regiments composing the 11th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, will cause the troops under their command to be paraded for review and inspection, at the following times and places, unless the ground should be unfit for field exercise, in which event, the Colonels will change the grounds, (observing that the distance must be as short as possible) giving timely notice to the Brigadier General.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Montgomery county, will be reviewed at Henderson, on Tuesday, the 4th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Cabarrus Regiment will be reviewed at Concord, on Tuesday, the 7th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The 2d Regiment of Mecklenburg county, will be reviewed at their regimental muster-ground, on Tuesday, the 11th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The 1st Regiment of Mecklenburg county will be reviewed in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 13th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade, will be reviewed at Concord, on Friday, the 7th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Brigade Staff will attend the Brigadier General on review; and the Inspector will examine into the number and condition of the arms. By order of the Brigadier General.

IBZAN CANNON, *Aid-de-Camp.*


## For Sale,

A LARGE tract of *LAND* in West Tennessee, containing upwards of

*Three Thousand Acres,*

in one body, lying about ten miles south of Big Hatchie River, in Tipton county, about seven miles from the Court-House. Big Creek runs a south direction through this tract of land. It adjoins the President and Trustee's line for a school. Said land is 30 or 40 miles above Memphis, called Chickasaw Bluff, and fifteen miles from Mississippi river; also, near the Beaver-Dams, which affords an endless range.

The Surveyor-General writes, that the land is good second quality, and is worth three or four dollars per acre these times, when all lands are priced low.

A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the lands. Purchasers will please apply to Mr. *Allmand Hall*, Rowan county; or to

JESSE POTTS,
*in the Town of Fayetteville.*

*August* 2, 1825. 3t72

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

*JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.*

August 8, 1825. 3mt82

## For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

*GEORGE MILLER.*

*Salisbury, April* 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

## Book Lost.

BORROWED from the subscriber, by somebody, "Jewish Letters to Voltair;" or a title similar to the above. Whoever has the book in possession, will oblige the owner by returning it—to the Printer, or the Printer will direct to whom: or any information respecting it, will be thankfully received.

*Salisbury, July* 30, 1825. 3t72

## The Itch.

THIS disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears on wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustules are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sets by the fire, sometimes, indeed, the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and other times with a white scruff or scaly eruption.

For safety, pleasantness, expedition and certainty of cure, for this most disagreeable and tormenting disorder,

*Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment*

Is recommended as the most effectual remedy.

The above Ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed, in any one instance, of effecting a cure, though applied to many thousands. It is free from any disagreeable smell and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.

For sale, Wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and retailed by his Agents, and every principal Druggist and vender of Medicine, throughout the United States.

Price fifty cents per box, with full directions for using.

☞Take notice, that each box of Genuine Ointment, has the signature of the sole proprietor. *T. W. DYOTT, M. D.*

## Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

## Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

*Salisbury, July* 1, 1825. 65

## EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

### Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

## For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan;—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

*Salisbury, July* 15. 1825. 67

## Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

*July* 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

## Proposals

FOR publishing in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, a weekly Paper, to be entitled the

### "WESTERN FARMER,"

by *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

It has ever been customary for an Editor, when he becomes a candidate for the patronage of the public, to give a faint outline of the path he will pursue. For the Editor of the Farmer to do this, will require but few words; and he will not multiply promises, lest, by their multiplicity, they depreciate in value. It will be sufficient for him to say, that in the management of his paper, private character shall ever remain inviolable; and public measures shall be freely discussed, without fear, favor or affection: That his selections shall be such as neither to offend the delicate, to depress the feeble, nor pass the guilty without castigation.

Agriculture, as the name of this paper would seem to import, shall meet with his first attention. Commerce and politics shall in no wise be forgotten; and Religion shall be entitled to that rank in the columns of the Farmer, which, as the parent of Mercy, she may justly claim. In short, it shall be the assiduous aim of the Editor, to mix together a suitable proportion of the gay, the grave and the useful, so as to make the Farmer, as far as lies in his power, a useful fireside companion to manhood, and a useful instructer to the youth of that country, where, above all others, that aphorism of the Philosopher, that "wisdom is wealth," is most clearly verified.

To say any thing of the utility of a publication of this nature, were useless; on all hands it is admitted. But in an inland town where the means of information are, at best, but limited, the advantages to be derived from a periodical publication are incalculable. The Editor therefore requests that all who feel any interest in the growth and prosperity of the country, both in wealth and in morals, would lend a helping hand to an establishment which, he believes, needs but a fair trial to become permanent and useful.

The paper will be printed on a demi-royal sheet, on new type, once a week, and delivered to subscribers at $3 per annum, if paid in advance, and $3 50 if payment be delayed to the end of the year. t73 *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

## Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVEL.

*Salem, June* 10th, 1825. 3mt75

## Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

*Dec.* 24. 1824. 41

## Tickets

IN the 2d class of the *Oxford Academy Lottery*, for sale at the Printing Office; highest prize $2,000; besides $10,000, $5,000, fifteen of $1,000, &c. &c. Price of tickets $5.